



## ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28.

AN INSIDE VIEW of the political schemes in this State, "under present circumstances," is given by the Petersburg correspondent of the Richmond Register, the Radical organ in Richmond. This Radical correspondent says: "Knowing that many of the offices in this city are filled by men who could not take the required oath if elected, and who would be superseded by loyal men if an election was held, the leaders of the party three months ago took under advisement such offices as are filled by governmental appointment, with the view of having them occupied by the proper men. Gov. Pierpont, after a full and free discussion with them upon the subject at that time, promised that in case there was no probability of an immediate change in the State Government by the 1st of January, 1868, that he would make all the appointments within his gift, upon the recommendations of the party in this city, with only this consideration a proviso, viz: that such recommendations should be the unanimous voice of the party, and not that of any clique. With this understanding, the party was perfectly satisfied to await the coming of the new year, knowing that the party in this city was so admirably organized that there was no probability of dissatisfaction on the part of anybody interested in its success."

This was the arrangement and agreement with Gov. Pierpont. Having been declared acting Gov. in default of an election, he has proceeded to fulfill his engagement, in the removal of the inspectors of tobacco, flour, &c., in the city of Petersburg, and substituted for them members of the "League." The Petersburg Radical correspondent goes on to say, that "through the machinery," we quote his words, "of six different organizations, a Union League, a Club, &c., about the middle of December was recommended for appointment, to Gov. Pierpont, the names of nine gentlemen to fill the offices of inspectors at the warehouses, flour, fish, guano and lumber inspectors, and corner; all of which offices became vacant on the first of January, through expiration of term of service. These recommendations were carried before our Governor, by a committee for that purpose, and he, as is natural to be supposed, after making certain enquiries relative to the individuals, promised that he would make the appointments agreeable to our wishes."

It will thus be seen that Governor Pierpont is again in full communion with the extreme and ultra Radicals, pandering to their wishes, conforming to their requests, and giving them the offices they desire. He consents to be worked by "the machinery" of the Radical Clubs and Leagues for their especial use and benefit!

The report of the committee of the House of Reps., on the protection of naturalized citizens abroad, with the bill annexed, was presented by Mr. Banks, to the House yesterday. The pith of the bill is, "that all naturalized citizens of the U. S., while in foreign States, shall be entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situation and circumstances." The report argues against the doctrine of some of the European governments of "perpetual allegiance," and their denial of the right to their citizens or subjects, of self expatriation.

Yesterday, it will be seen that Mr. Thad. Stevens, of Pa., introduced into the House of Reps. his bill, "relative to suffrage on national questions," which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. This bill gives the right of voting in all Presidential elections, and on all national questions, to every citizen of the U. S., over twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided ten days in the district, who not to affect municipal questions, but to apply to all State elections. All such elections to be by ballot. Mr. Stevens subsequently withdrew the bill, as he wanted to get it in a position where it could be called up at any time.

The Boston Post had hardly ceased calling for Sumner, before Sumner came! He blazed forth as a "scientific star," on his bill to provide for sending representatives to the Maritime Exhibition at Havre. He explained the matter with his customary grandeur of style, but, says the National Intelligencer, this scheme was ridiculed by Mr. Trumbull in a very irreverent manner, and after some more debate, the *outrage* was given to this bantling by laying it on the table. Mr. Sumner felt this so keenly that he left the Chamber early.

Gen. Howard, in a response to a resolution of inquiry of the Senate, states that he has issued orders for the closing up of the offices of the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland after the 15th of February next, but that large numbers of prominent citizens of the State, including a delegation from a large educational association in Baltimore, have made verbal representations to him deprecating in the strongest terms the proposed discontinuance. The Radicals in other border States, have, also, applied for a continuance of the Bureau.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "there have been received by Radical members of Congress such vigorous protests of republican constituents against the last reconstruction bill adopted by the reconstruction committee, forbidding adjudication by the Supreme Court in causes arising under the reconstruction acts, that it is not believed the committee will urge the bill on the House, and, from authentic sources, it is learned that the proposed measure will be reconsidered by the committee."

The Baltimore Sun, speaking of the complaints of the English press, at the sympathy for the Fenians, expressed by the House of Representatives, dryly remarks that "the House of Representatives will continue to exercise the privilege of sympathizing with the oppressed everywhere, except in the Southern States, which, however, are no where."

The appropriations for Alaska and the Danish West India islands, both "hang fire" in Congress. These purchases ought never to have been made in the first place. They were "sprung upon" the public. If treaties are made, however, it will require potent reasons for not complying with engagements by the Executive department with foreign powers.—Nothing that we have yet seen convinces us of their propriety, or expediency, or necessity, of the new "acquisitions."

The habeas corpus case in Richmond, will probably be carried up to the Supreme Court, upon the decision of Judge Underwood, who it is confidently expected will remand the prisoner to military custody—although he intimates that he wished to hear argument—as if his opinion was still in doubt, touching the establishing invalidity of the reconstruction laws as constituting military law.

A recent military order by Gen. Schofield directs that the "remnant of the tribe of Pamunkey Indians living on an island in the Pamunkey river will be recognized as 'Indians not taxed,' and the County Court of King William county, and the County Court of King William county, and all State officers will recognize them as such until their status is defined by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia."

A dispatch to the New York Tribune says: "Mr. Elliot, chairman of the Committee on the Freedmen's Bureau, has been instructed to prepare a bill extending the operations of the Bureau for a period of one year from the first of next July."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The troubles in Hayti are thickening. Salnave, the new President who went to Cape Haytien with a large force to put down the rebellion in that quarter, has demanded reinforcements. There appears also to be serious dissatisfaction at Aux Cayes. A terrific fight, it is said, had occurred on the frontiers, and as "a large body of young aristocrats"—conscripted apparently—had been put in the advance guard many of them were killed. The best families at the capital were in mourning in consequence, the stores were closed and business suspended.

The Mississippi Clarion has the particulars of an outrage committed in Jasper county, Miss., on the 25th and 26th instant. A squad of freedmen, who had been stealing hogs, waylaid the constable's posse, who were searching for them with a warrant for their arrest. Two white men were killed and one mortally wounded, and five severely injured. Only one negro was wounded and arrested. Several parties are searching for the perpetrators of the crime.

The King of the Feejee Islands has forwarded a treaty to the President of the U. S. It consists of a whale's tooth attached to a grass string and enclosed in a piece of bark. The interpretation which the King places upon this document is that he mortgages his possessions for the payment of certain immunities due to our Government for the lives of three Americans whom the King's subjects had eaten.

The British Viceroy of India has lately held a grand celebration at Lucknow. The princes of Victoria's great Oriental Empire of two hundred million people, passed in gorgeous procession before the Viceroy. Four hundred richly caparisoned elephants also formed part of the grand array. The show is known as the "Durbar."

The Central Grant Club, of St. Louis, Missouri, has issued a manifesto in favor of Grant for the Presidency, assigning, among other reasons for this preference, that Grant's views on reconstruction are in accord with those of the Radicals; that he will know no distinction of race or color, and that he—"will settle up the Alabama claims."

Messrs. Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, and other gentlemen of New York, have presented to Mr. Seward a picture which they have caused to be made by the artist, Leutze, descriptive of the international act of signing the Alaska treaty by the American Secretary of State and the Russian Minister.

It is again rumored from Washington that the President will remove Commissioner Rollins during the present week. There will be some difficulty in having his successor confirmed. Mr. Bishop, who was Commissioner of Patents under Buchanan, has been designated as Mr. Theaker's successor in that position.

Considerable excitement followed the adjournment of the Convention in Charleston yesterday, growing out of an assault upon the reporter of the Mercury by a son of Collector Mackey, the president of the Convention, on account of an article in that paper.

Twenty persons, residents of Clarksville, N. Y., have for some months past been purloining coal to the extent of fifty tons per month, from trains on the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad on route to New York. The offenders have been arrested.

A letter from New York says: "Shippers to Europe continue to complain of a scarcity of tonnage suitable to the business. The grain trade continues dull from lack of margins on exports, but there is a large quantity of cotton and provision going forward."

The election for a member of Congress for the Eighth District in Ohio, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hamilton, resulted in the election of General John Beatty, (Radical) by over one thousand majority.

The Lower House of the California Legislature has refused to endorse the resolution of the Senate in regard to the investigation of the charges of corruption in connection with the late election of the U. S. Senator.

Major Davis, of Massachusetts, formerly of General Butler's staff, committed suicide at Hong-Kong, China, November 24, 1867, by shooting himself in the head. Cause, pecuniary embarrassment.

Mr. Battle, the State Treasurer of North Carolina, in a letter to that body yesterday, declined to comply with its order for the payment of its expenses. The subject has been referred to Gen. Canby.

It is stated that the Democrats of the Ohio Legislature, in caucus at Columbus, on Thursday last, decided not to press the projected rearrangement of the Congressional districts of that State.

A meeting of the Lincoln Monument Association was held at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, and it was resolved to erect a monument costing two hundred thousand dollars.

A great majority of the Louisiana Convention has signed a petition to Congress asking for the removal of Gen. Hancock and the State officials.

Evansville, Indiana, has an opera house nearly finished, which will seat nearly two thousand persons, and cost \$75,000.

The steamer Siberia, with the new British Minister on board, arrived at New York, yesterday.

The President still persists in refusing to recognize Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War.

## Letter from Loudoun County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LEESBURG, VA., Jan. 25.—I have to note that Leesburg has at last waked up. Last night we had a meeting of those who favored a "Building Association," and about 140 shares at \$200 each, were taken. I think there was more interest manifested than at any meeting held here since the close of the war.

I note the following land sales: A farm by David Carr to a gentleman from Pennsylvania for \$20 per acre; I think there are about 250 acres. It lies south of Leesburg at the foot of Hogback Mountain, as the Kotoctin range, south of Leesburg, is called.

Lowie Taylor purchased at commissioner's sale 134 acres, about 9 miles west of Leesburg, for \$37.60 per acre, and Geo. H. Reator, a lot of 93 acres, on the side of the Short Hill, for \$32 per acre. They had belonged to Joshua Reed, a very old man, who died a year since, and were under very indifferent fencing, and had buildings of but little value.

C. P. Janney purchased at public sale 215 acres (about three miles south of the railroad at Farmwell station) for \$8 per acre. Probably half of it is in timber, and it is considered a good bargain. It belonged to the estate of Michael Veit, long since deceased.

I correct a mis-statement about Richard James's sale and purchase made last week.—Mr. James sold 108 acres for \$8,400, about \$79.63 per acre, and bought 129 acres for \$9,000, including a wood lot of 24 acres on the Short Hill, for \$650. Thus he gave \$8,370 for 105 acres, being \$79.72 per acre. The buildings are valued at about \$4 per acre.

These last farms lie near Lovettsville. In the same neighborhood recently, John M. Shafer bought 122 acres for \$55.08 per acre, with ordinary buildings; he has recently purchased the other part of the farm, 111 acres, without buildings, but better land, for the same price per acre.

By the way, I am told by persons living a little south of Lovettsville, that the line to Alexandria is beginning to draw off the trade from Berlin already. Push forward the Loudoun and Hampshire road as fast and as far as you can. Heavy freights await you. The gentleman who purchased Mr. Carr's farm is the same that contracted for Mr. Lerner's Goschen farm, but they split upon the question as to who should pay the tenant, who demanded \$1,000 for his lease. His second purchase shows his persistent intention to settle in Virginia, and is the sign of the "fruitful invasion" of Gen. Sherman.

Let them come, we want capital; we have energy.

I was talking with a gentleman to-day about the condition of our country now and during the war. He said he had lost all heart and hope, and really thought that the spirit of the people had been utterly broken, but, to his great surprise, when peace came every thing seemed to start forward with new life, and almost miraculous vigor. His opinion is that the value of Loudoun lands is incalculable, and that, peace continued, they must vastly increase in price.

He lives on the side of the Short Hill, and can, with one sweep of the eye, take in the whole Valley between the Short Hill and the Kotoctin.

There was a second hung jury in the case of Oden vs. Oden, an issue out of chancery, to say whether there was fraud.

The issue to test the validity of the will of Lucinda Rawlings will be tried on Monday.

## ALIQUIS.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—Mr. J. W. McClurg, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Southern Railroads, will report shortly to the majority of the committee. The testimony elicited in the investigation ordered by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on a resolution of Thad. Stevens, fills two bulky volumes, and the report will be proportionately long. The committee found that the Southern railroads are still indebted to the General Government to the extent of \$5,000,000. The original amount was \$7,500,000, for which the railroads gave bonds to secure the payment by monthly instalments. This debt was the result of a purchase by the roads on very liberal terms of all the rolling stock bought at the North and used by the Government during the war. All the roads and rolling stock captured were turned over freely to the different Southern companies, making, in the aggregate, about \$16,000,000 worth of property. The Government, both in this instance and in the terms stipulated for the liquidation of the debt contracted by the roads in receiving the Government rolling stock, acted in a liberal and magnanimous spirit, but it was found on investigation that the terms of the bargain were not being fully acted upon by some contracting parties for whose benefit the transactions were made. However, this imputation will not apply to all the railroads of the South. Most of them fulfilled the requirements of the bargain as far as it was possible in their straitened circumstances, but those which were most prosperously situated were the very ones, strange to say, that offered every excuse to postpone and put off the payment of their obligations, and to this day have done little or nothing to that end. They even presumed to cherish the expectation of being compensated for the use the General Government made of their roads during the rebellion. The roads referred to are situated in Tennessee, and the secret of the matter is, the Legislature of that State endorsed their bonds, and is very willing to let the General Government remain as long as possible their creditor. Mr. Chandler, of New York, will present the minority report, and urge the continuance of the same liberal measures toward the companies which have hitherto been granted; but in most other points he will agree, it is expected, in the views of the majority.—Washington Cor. of N. Y. Herald.

DR. BOYNTON.—Those who know anything of the chaplain of the House of Reps. will admit that, after the "most straightest sect," he is a Radical, and yet we learn that a little Freedmen's Bureau clique, who has fastened themselves upon Gen. Howard, and whose eccentricities he by no means endorses, are trying to unseat this excessively Radical clergyman from his pastorate because while he agrees that churches should receive those colored people who apply for membership, he still advises them that it is for their best interests to connect themselves with churches composed of their own color. This clique are laboring earnestly to make of the splendid Congressional Church, now nearly completed, a "National Temple," as they style it, where whites and blacks shall not only worship together, but be received socially in all departments of the church society.—Washington Express.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.—The hangers-on who constitute the audiences of our courts of justice are frequently amused by the impudent slang of prisoners, brought up for sentence, and these blackguards are therefore prone to indulge in such expressions. One of them, however, got the worst of the fun the other day in Hartford. The Judge sentenced him first to thirty days imprisonment for contempt of court, whereupon the prisoner remarking that the Judge was a "bully boy," got sixty days, and further observing, sarcastically, that he'd rather have ninety, obtained that increase instantly. This made him angry, and he attempted to attack the Judge, who thereupon sent him to jail for six months. That fellow went him to jail to try his humor upon "the Court" in future.

The steamer Emerald, bound from New Orleans for Cincinnati, was sunk at Tunica Bend, on Saturday last. Three lives were lost, together with the cargo and boat.

## Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount of cash notes of captured and abandoned property, how much has been paid into the Treasury, the names of the purchasers, the names of all those to whom such property has been returned, &c. A discussion took place on the bill to remove the political disabilities from Gov. Patton of Alabama. Gov. Patton, it seems, was "a Rebel" during the war, but since, has expressed a willingness to "co operate" with the Radicals—and has therefore become a prime favorite with his new friends. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, bore down very hard on Mr. Patton, characterizing him as a double traitor—first to his country, and then to the friends with whom he went into rebellion. Mr. P. merely was fully satisfied to do "as he was bidden," and was forward and united with them, he was for an eye to business, and that if the bill passed it would gain them a great many allies at the South. Mr. Drake's loyal soul could not stand it "knowing rebels as he did." Mr. Buckalew proceeded to show the partisan purpose of the bill; that their standard of restoration was Radicalism, and that what they (the Radicals) meant by "doing right," was voting their ticket. Mr. Hendricks spoke very clearly and to the point, and at a late hour the vote was taken. Mr. Patton was "relieved" by a bare majority, but two Radicals, Messrs. Fowler, of Tennessee, and "Drake, of Missouri," were not willing to pardon this unfortunate sinner; and the Hon. Ben. W. did not do the question. Mr. Sumner was not present. The new Reconstruction bill was not taken up, and Mr. Wilson left off in a long tirade against Dr. O'Leary, in which he passed into a eulogy of Congressional legislation, the negro conventions and the God-like attributes of the black race, and ended by a declaration that the country would uphold the action of Congress. Mr. Johnson then took the floor, and delivered an able reply to the speeches made by Senators Trumbull and Morton. He reviewed at length their arguments in relation to the power of the Supreme Court to pass on Congressional legislation, and conclusively showed the fallacy of the arguments advanced by those members. He then denounced the manner in which it had been attempted to reconstruct the South, and argued in conclusion that the Southern States had never for one moment ceased to exist as States in the Union, and their citizens should, when willing to return to their allegiance, have been received into the Union at once.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Malloy, of Oregon, introduced a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, first, to employ all legal tender notes in excess of what are necessary to pay the Government expenses, to purchase such non-interest-bearing securities as can be purchased, and to cancel and destroy the same. 2d. To employ all gold in excess of thirty million to purchase U. S. bonds and cancel the same. 3d. To withdraw all of the interest bearing debt, and to issue for them bonds payable in fifty years. 4th. To require National Banks to replace their bonds on deposit in the Treasury with bonds to be paid in gold, or else to surrender their charters. The resolution was referred. Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, reciting that Congress had passed a act, declaring that no Territorial Legislature should exclude any one from the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color, declaring that the Territory of Montana had passed such a bill of exclusion, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and ascertain whether such law has been passed, and to report such a measure as will secure obedience to the laws of Congress in the Territory of Montana. Mr. Washburne prohibiting the payment of certain classes of claims against the Government was taken up, and passed by a vote of yeas 86, nays 63. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill in relation to the rights of naturalized citizens. The Secretary of State was directed to report to the House the cost of the arrest and trial of John H. Surratt. The Committee on Reconstruction was directed to inquire what, if any combinations have been made to defeat the execution of the laws of Congress.

THE STEAM MAN.—The New York Tribune of yesterday says of the steam man made by Mr. Dedrick, of Newark, N. J., of which a description was given some days ago. "Many experiments have been made with the 'man' during the past fortnight, and although some accidents, such as are incident to new machinery, occurred, he finally works perfect. The old spiral springs have been replaced by stronger ones, so that the steam man is no longer weak in the knees, and upon steam being generated on Thursday, he stumped off like a live Trojan. In the evening he appeared on Broad street, at Crump's Garden, where he will exhibit himself next week."

A HARD NUT FOR RECONSTRUCTIONISTS.—In the course of Senator Doolittle's speech, he referred to the fact, that the existence of the Southern States as States had been recognized by Congress itself, when they submitted the proposed amendment of the Constitution for ratification. To deny this, says the Senator, is to place us in the position of saying to the Legislatures of the Southern States, "If you vote with us, you have a right to vote; if you vote against us, you have no right to vote." Of course, no Radical Senator undertook to take up so prickly looking a proposition.

THE PANS.—Mr. Paul Du Chailu in a lecture delivered in New York, on Wednesday, says: "When travelling in equatorial Africa, and when about 250 miles from the coast, he fell in with a tribe of Pans, or cannibals. They were armed to the teeth, and wore human skulls as trinkets. Polygamy is practised among them, but they are very kind to their wives, and when they are dead cook and eat them. He stopped several months with the Pans, and joined in a hunting party."

Another book has been written by Queen Victoria, and just issued, entitled, "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands, from 1848 to 1861; to which is prefixed and added Extracts from the same Journal, giving an account of Earlier Visits to Scotland, and Tours in England and Ireland, and Yachting Excursions." The London papers appear to be charmed with it. The Star says: "This new volume gives us a perfect picture of the happiness of her Majesty's wedded life, the simplicity of her tastes, her domesticity, her genial kindness, and, above all, her firm, constant reliance upon her husband."

The N. Y. Herald gives a list of failures in business during the present month, and adds: "Business seems to have again lost all confidence in itself, and for the month of January thus far failures have increased from week to week in rather dangerous progression. The list of four weeks ending January 25 exhibits an aggregate liability of over \$8,000,000, of which assets will cover about one-fourth."

Gen. Grant has issued an order directing that when the election on the ratification of the Radical Constitution is held in Alabama, the polls shall not be opened at more than three districts in the county, but shall be kept open for four days.

## Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A very heavy gale passed over the southern counties of Scotland, on Sunday last. Houses were unroofed and blown down, and much damage was done. The telegrams report the loss of several lives. The storm was very heavy in Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is thought that the shipping must have suffered terribly, though no advices of any disasters have come to hand.

The London papers of yesterday publish a letter from the Fenian Burke, who was confined in the House of Detention in Clerkenwell at the time of the explosion. Burke denies in the most positive terms any knowledge of the conspiracy.

A gunshot, in Dublin, was entered by a party of men, who succeeded in carrying away nearly half a ton of powder. The police immediately got upon the track of the robbers, and have since arrested twelve persons on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. All the men arrested are Fenians.

The trial of Sir William Eardley, for bigamy, was concluded yesterday in London. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months at hard labor.

The bark Wassela, which sailed from New Orleans on the 15th of December, for Liverpool, went ashore on the coast of Wales during a heavy storm and became a total wreck. Only three of the crew and a woman were saved.

FRANCE.—Letters from Paris say the reports of the prefects of the departments in regard to the state of public feeling, generally concur in stating that the adoption of the army bill was received with distaste, and that the measure is decidedly unpopular to the department. The Monitor publishes the report of M. Magne on the financial condition and necessities of the empire. He says the increased military preparations caused by the Luxemburg dispute have imposed an unexpected burden upon the country. Though the preparations were long since abandoned, with the termination of the dispute, still they had created a heavy deficit in the estimates of the past year. The report, in a guarded manner, admits that France may be held liable to pay the bonds of the Mexican Empire, which were guaranteed by the Government. To meet these extraordinary demands, the Minister declares that a new loan is necessary. The amount proposed is \$40,000,000, to be taken by public subscription. M. Magne concludes his report by an appeal to the patriotism of the French people, saying, that though a heavy sacrifice is required of them, its object is to secure for France an enduring peace, which is the great aim of the Emperor's policy.

Late advices from Cuba report a mortality among the fisheries of the Florida coast and Gulf of Mexico, due perhaps from the emanations from the submarine volcanoes and other disturbances caused by the recent earthquakes. The water in the harbor of St. Thomas is said to have become so fetid as to render the slightest agitation of it painfully offensive.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Board of Trade has passed resolutions that the James River and Ohio canal is of great national importance, and as such is entitled to the favorable consideration and assistance of the federal government.

The Crown Princess of Prussia is getting up an international exhibition of needlework, to be held at Berlin in October.

## DIED.

In Winchester, Va., on the morning of Sunday last, the 26th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE LEWIS, wife of H. H. Lewis, formerly of this city, in the 32d year of her age. Formerly faithfully fulfilling all the requirements of her station in life, she has gone to that home, not made by hands, eternal in the Heavens, regretted and beloved by all who knew her, and leaving a disconsolate husband and two children to mourn their loss. Her remains will be brought to this city for interment.

In Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday last, Mrs. EMILY DAYTON, wife of Capt. Albert Dayton, of New York, and daughter of Capt. Samuel Baker, of this city. The deceased has many friends in this vicinity, who will sympathize with the afflicted family in their bereavement.

On the morning of the 26th of January, at Fairfax, near Brandy Station, Virginia, ASA D. WOOD, esq., in the 56th year of his age.

## NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, that the CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL, of old Virginia, now residing at the residence of his son, a two-horse omnibus, which he intends to run for the convenience of the Alexandria ladies and gentlemen and the traveling public generally; attending, on notice, Parties, Ball, Parties and Railroad and Steamboat Landings, &c. Orders can be left at Chatham's Livery Stable. All can be accommodated "sure as you live to die." Very respectfully,  
CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL,  
of Virginia.

## TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

15,000 BUSHS. TURK'S ISLAND SALT, arrive direct from Turk's Island, per schr. "Margie Mulvey," and for sale by  
JAN 28 HOOE & WEDDERBURN.

## MAIL LINE FROM ALEXANDRIA TO WINCHESTER THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

Coaches will leave Alexandria every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY (until further notice) at three o'clock a. m., arriving at Winchester on the same days at 7 p. m., reaching Upperville at 2 p. m. in time for dinner.

Leave Winchester on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 8 o'clock a. m., reaching Alexandria at 7 o'clock p. m. same days, in time to connect with the cars and boats for Washington and the North.

The wine connects with the line from Piedmont Station to Upperville, going and returning.

The proprietor gives his personal supervision to the entire route, and will employ none but the most careful drivers. By strict attention to the comfort of all who may favor him, he hopes to merit the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

Offices—Alexandria, Mansion House; Winchester, Taylor's Hotel.

WM. WHALEY, Proprietor.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! IN LADIES' FLEECE-LINED GLOVES.

BARGAINS IN GENTS' HEAVY GLOVES.

BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S WORSTED HOSE.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' SHAWLS.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF WORSTED GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

Being desirous of closing out the remainder of my stock of WINTER GOODS, I am now offering great inducements to both wholesale and retail purchasers.

AS. W. GREEN, 68, King st.

SUNDRIES.

30 bbls. and hds. P. R. double Refined, Crushed, B. and B. Brown Refined Sugars.

20 bags Java and Molle Coffee.

30 boxes Stearic, Chemical and common

15 boxes Adamantine and Tallow Candles.

10 bbls. and tierces Golden and Plain Syrup.

10 kegs Baking Soda.

20 half chests choice Gunpowder, and medium grades Oolong, Black and fine uncolored

Japan Teas.

8 Fraile Delas.

10 Cills Luto Cordage.

5 bbls. Table Vinegar.

10 boxes Hummell's Extract of Coffee and Ground Pepper, in papers.

For sale by A. J. FLEMING, No. 9, King street.

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## RAILROAD LINES.

WASHINGTON, ALEXA. & GEORGETOWN R. R. ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1868, and until further notice, Local Passenger Trains will run between WASHINGTON, TON and ALEXANDRIA, as follows: LEAVE ALEXANDRIA, from the corner of St. Asaph and King sts., at 6:00, 8:00 and 10:00 a. m., and 1:00, 3:00 and 5:10 p. m., and from corner of Duke and Henry streets, at 7:30 p. m. LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Maryland Avenue Depot, at 7:00, 9:00 and 11:00 a. m., and 2:01, 4:20, 6:00 and 8:45 p. m. THROUGH MAIL TRAINS. LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Maryland Avenue Depot, at 6:05 a. m. Through tickets and baggage checked to all prominent points.

Leave Washington daily at 5:50 a. m., and Alexandria at 7:00 a. m., arriving at Lynchburg at 8:30 p. m. Leave Lynchburg at 10:25 a. m., arrive at Alexandria at 7:30 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 p. m.

Passengers for points between MANASSAS, JUNCTION and FRONT ROYAL, leave Alexandria daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 a. m., arriving at Front Royal, the present western terminus, at 2:00 p. m. Eastward, leave Front Royal at 7:15 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 4:30 p. m. J. M. H. ADAMS, General Ticket Agent.

## ALEX. LOUDOUN AND HAMPSHIRE R. R.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT.

BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1867. Leave Alexandria daily, except Sundays, at 8 a. m., for Leesburg, return at Leesburg at 12:15 p. m. Connecting at Leesburg with Potomac & Line. First-class Coaches, which leave Leesburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Hamilton, Purcellville, Snickererville, Berryville, Winchester and Capon Springs; returning leaving Winchester on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leaves Leesburg for Middleburg on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the railroad train from Alexandria, and arrives at